

SOLANO COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILE

The County of Solano is strategically located along Interstate 80 between San Francisco and Sacramento. As one of California's original 27 Counties, Solano County is rich in history and offers many resources to the public and the business community. In addition to the unincorporated area, the County serves seven cities: Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Rio Vista, Suisun City, Vacaville and Vallejo. Solano County is comprised of 906 total square miles, including 672 square miles of rural and farm lands, 150 square miles of urban land area, including cities and unincorporated areas, and 84 square miles is water.

The County provides the following services:

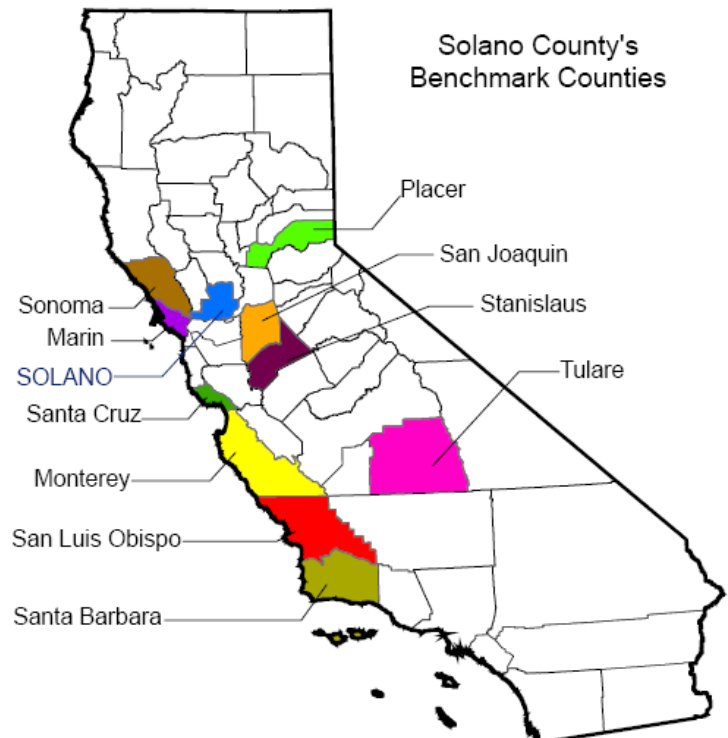
- Libraries (as contract services for cities)
- Jails and Juvenile Facilities
- Probationary Supervision
- District Attorney
- Public Defender and Alternative Defense
- Grand Jury
- Coroner and Forensic Services
- Airport
- Family Support Collection
- Public and Mental Health Services
- Indigent Medical Services
- Child Protection and Social Services
- Public Assistance
- Environmental Health
- Parks
- Veterans Services
- Agricultural Commissioner
- Weights and Measures
- U.C. Cooperative Extension Services
- Oversight and Permitting of Landfills and Solid Waste Disposal and Collection
- Elections and Voter Registration
- Clerk-Recorder
- Tax Assessment and Collection
- Emergency Medical Services
- Animal Care Services
- Building and Safety (unincorporated County only)
- Maintenance of County Roads and Bridges
- Law Enforcement (primarily unincorporated County)
- Land Use Issues (unincorporated County only)

BENCHMARK COUNTIES

The following pages provide a graphical summary of statistical, employment and demographic information about Solano County. When reviewing Solano County's economic health, the County government's financial capacity, and the County's delivery of services to residents in unincorporated areas, the County inevitably compares itself from the current year to past years.

Additionally, the question of how Solano County compares with other Counties is often asked. This leads to the question: Which Counties should be used for comparison purposes?

A group of ten Counties have been selected to be used for comparison in seven of the following charts. Solano County has the following characteristics in common with each of these Counties:



Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

- They are the ten Counties closest to Solano in population – six with higher population and four with lower population.
- A total population of more than 250,000 but less than 750,000.
- All include both suburban and rural environments.
- None contain a city with more than 300,000 in population.
- Six are coastal or Bay Area Counties
- Most have the same urban growth versus rural preservation challenges facing Solano County.

COUNTY POPULATION OVER TIME

The California Department of Finance's May 1, 2018 estimate of the population of Solano County is 439,793, increasing 3,153 residents or 0.7% over 2017. Of California's 58 Counties, Solano County ranks number 21 in terms of population size. All seven cities saw growth between 2016 and 2017, with the highest growth rate in Rio Vista at 3.3%.

California's population estimate was 39.81 million as of May 1, 2018, per the State Department of Finance. California, the nation's most populous state, represents 12.4% of the nation's population, or one out of every eight persons. Solano County's population represents 1.1% of the state population.

When you look at the County population since 2000, the rate of growth has tapered off to small annual increments. Between 2000 and 2010, the County grew by 18,802, or 4.8%, which is significantly less than the 54,121, or 15.9%, gains of the previous decade. Between 2010 and 2018, the County grew by 26,449 residents, or 6.0%.

SOLANO COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE FROM 1990 TO 2018

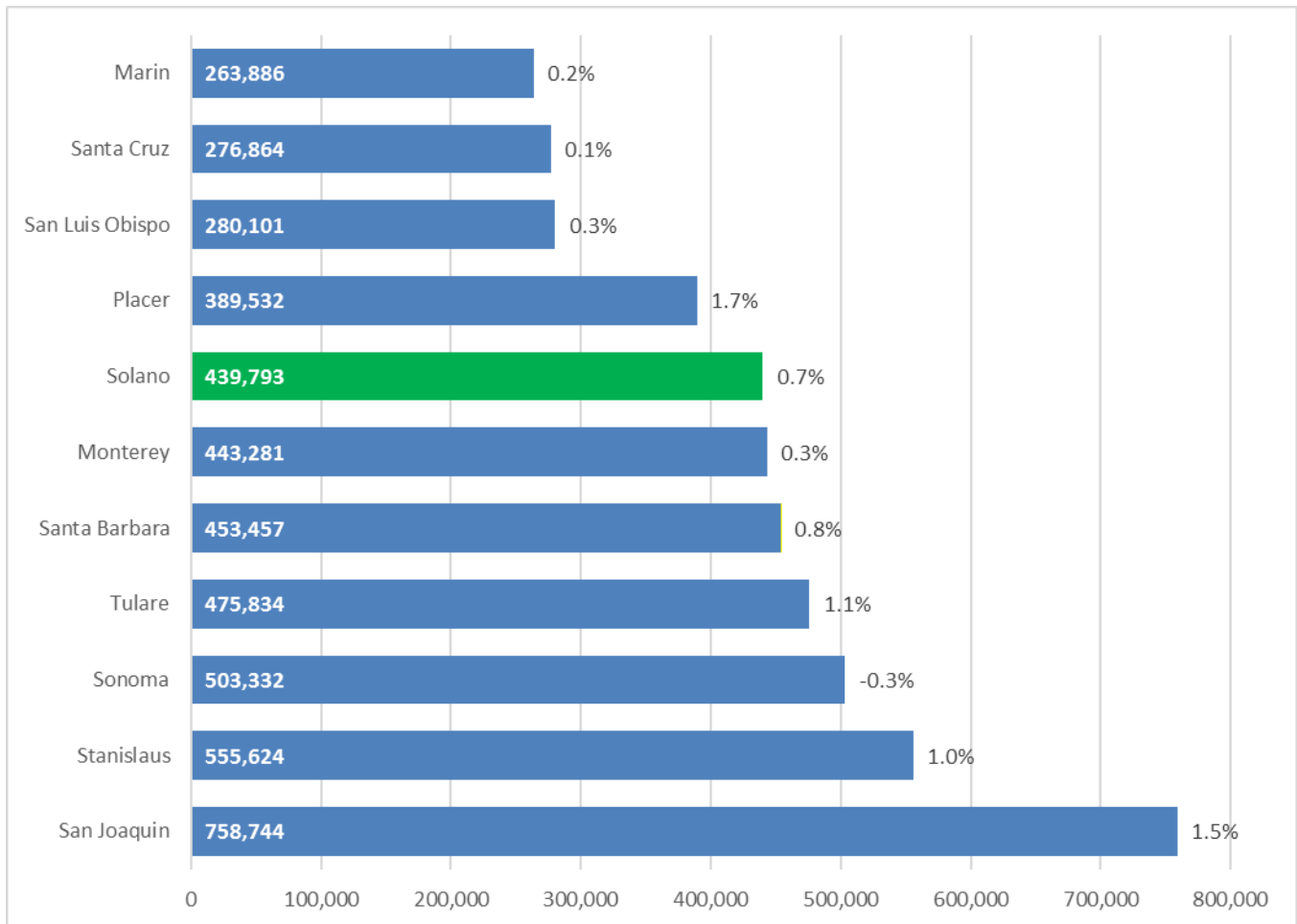
	1990	1990 to 2000		2000	2000 to 2010		2010	2010 to 2018		2018
Benicia	24,437	2,428	9.9%	26,865	132	0.5%	26,997	502	1.8%	27,499
Dixon	10,401	5,702	54.8%	16,103	2,248	14.0%	18,351	1,545	7.8%	19,896
Fairfield	77,211	18,967	24.6%	96,178	9,143	9.5%	105,321	10,835	9.3%	116,156
Rio Vista	3,316	1,255	37.8%	4,571	2,789	61.0%	7,360	1,828	19.9%	9,188
Suisun City	22,686	3,432	15.1%	26,118	1,993	7.6%	28,111	1,081	3.7%	29,192
Vacaville	71,479	17,146	24.0%	88,625	3,803	4.3%	92,428	6,549	6.6%	98,977
Vallejo	109,199	7,561	6.9%	116,760	(818)	-0.7%	115,942	3,310	2.8%	119,252
Unincorporated	21,692	(2,370)	-10.9%	19,322	(488)	-2.5%	18,834	799	4.1%	19,633
Solano County	340,421	54,121	15.9%	394,542	18,802	4.8%	413,344	26,449	6.0%	439,793

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 2018

OUR CHANGING POPULATION – HOW WE COMPARE TO BENCHMARK COUNTIES

California's population grew by 0.8% in 2017, adding 308,720 residents per the California Department of Finance. Among the comparable Counties, San Joaquin County was once again the fastest growing County in the state, adding 11,481 new residents. Solano County grew at a modest rate, adding 3,153 new residents, or about 0.7% of the County's total population. Marin remained the slowest growing County among the comparable Counties, adding just 624 new residents. Sonoma County was the only County to have contracted, losing 1,281 residents or 0.3%. Santa Rosa, a city in Sonoma County lost 3,081 housing units because of the October 2017 Atlas Peak Fire, contributing to this contraction.

2018 BENCHMARK COUNTIES POPULATION AND GROWTH PERCENTAGE FROM 2017



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 1, 2018

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

SNAPSHOT – SOLANO AT A GLANCE, DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Per the California Department of Education, Solano County saw its high school graduation rates increase from 84.3% during the 2014-2015 academic year to 87.7% during the 2015-16 academic year (the latest year for which the data is available), outpacing the State of California's average graduation rate of 82.4% by 5.3%. More than a quarter of Solano County residents age 25 years and older (28.6%) have attended some college and 28.1% have earned either an associates and/or bachelor's degree, slightly lower (0.2%) than the state average of 28.3%. Solano County residents age 25 and older with a post graduate degree is 7.6%, 4.6% less than the state average of 12.3%.

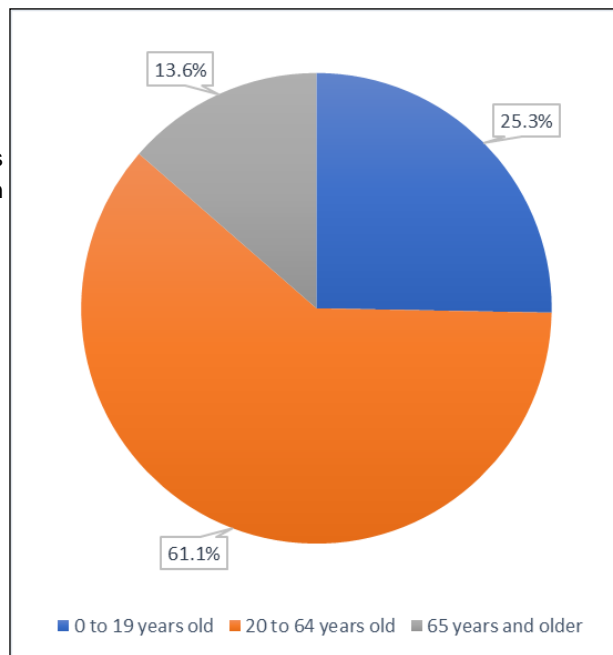
AGE GROUP BY POPULATION

In Solano County, the number of young and working age adults closely mirrors the national average, whereas the gap between Solano's senior and retirement age population continues to widen.

Approximately 25.3% of all people living in Solano County is age 19 or younger. This closely mirrors the state percentage of 26.5%, a difference of 1.2%.

Nearly two-thirds (or 61.1%) of Solano County's total population is comprised of working age adults between 20 and 64 years of age. This is slightly higher (0.4%) than the State of California's average of 60.7% of the total population.

In Solano County, individuals age 65 years and older represent approximately 13.6% of the total population, widening by 2.5 percentage points over the course of a year (up from 11.1% in 2017). In the State of California, this age demographic makes up approximately 12.9% of the total population.



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, March 2018

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The California Department of Finance generates population projections for all Counties in California. Research projects that over the next 12 years Solano County will be increasingly more ethnically diverse.

Predictions for the year 2020 indicate that Solano County will be approximately 37.6% White, 28.4% Hispanic, 14.2% African-American, 14.2% Asian and 5.6% Mixed Race, just a slight shift from today's estimates.

Please see population estimates chart for estimates for 2025 and 2030.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF SOLANO COUNTY RESIDENTS	2020 POPULATION ESTIMATES	2025 POPULATION ESTIMATES	2030 POPULATION ESTIMATES
White, non-Hispanic	37.6%	36.6%	35.8%
Hispanic or Latino	28.4%	29.6%	30.5%
African American, non-Hispanic	14.2%	14.1%	14.0%
Asian, non-Hispanic	14.2%	13.8%	13.6%
Mixed race, non-Hispanic	5.6%	5.9%	6.1%

Source: California Department of Finance, March 2018

SOLANO COUNTY – SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

According to the California Department of Finance's *May 2018 City / County Population Estimates*, 83% of California residents live in incorporated cities and 17% in unincorporated areas. In contrast, 95.5% of residents in Solano County live within the County's seven cities. This phenomenon is by design. In the early 1980s the residents of the County passed an Orderly Growth Initiative, which was extended in 1994, that focuses most urban growth to the incorporated cities. The voters reaffirmed this measure through the adoption of the 2008 Solano County General Plan, sustaining a commitment to city focused growth through 2028.

In comparison to its benchmark Counties, Solano County is one of the smaller Counties in terms of square miles of land area. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Solano County consists of 907 square miles, of which 78 square miles is covered with water. The San Pablo Bay, Suisun Bay, the Carquinez Straits, and the Sacramento River provide the County with natural borders to the south and east. Rich agricultural land lies in the northern area of the County while rolling hills are part of the southern area. Approximately 62% of the County land area is comprised of farmland.

This unique mixture of a sizeable urban population and a large rural/agricultural base may create some unique challenges for County government, including:

- Challenges in the transition zones between urbanized areas and agricultural areas (i.e., land use, pesticide use, dust, noise, odors and vermin).
- Coordination of infrastructure transitions from the urban areas to the rural areas (i.e., reliever routes, upgraded feeder streets/roads, flood control, limited intercity connectivity and public transportation).
- With limited resources and a reliance on property taxes and State/Federal funding, it is a challenge to provide urban-driven needs (as indicated by the high density per square mile) for health, mental health, public assistance and law and justice services.

COMPARISON OF LAND AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY / DISTRIBUTION IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES

Land & Water Area (Square Miles)			Persons Per Square Mile (Land Area)		% Residing in Unincorporated Areas	
Tulare	4,824	15	Santa Cruz	622	Santa Cruz	48.48%
Monterey	3,322	449	San Joaquin	542	San Luis Obispo	43.07%
San Luis Obispo	3,304	311	Solano	530	Santa Barbara	31.37%
Santa Barbara	2,737	1,052	Marin	507	Tulare	30.34%
Sonoma	1,576	192	Stanislaus	372	Placer	29.09%
Stanislaus	1,494	21	Sonoma	319	Sonoma	28.29%
Placer	1,404	98	Placer	277	Marin	26.24%
San Joaquin	1,399	27	Santa Barbara	166	Monterey	24.20%
Solano	822	84	Monterey	133	Stanislaus	21.05%
Marin	520	308	Tulare	99	San Joaquin	20.42%
Santa Cruz	445	162	San Luis Obispo	85	Solano	4.46%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, May 2018

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

SOLANO'S POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY – HOW WE COMPARE

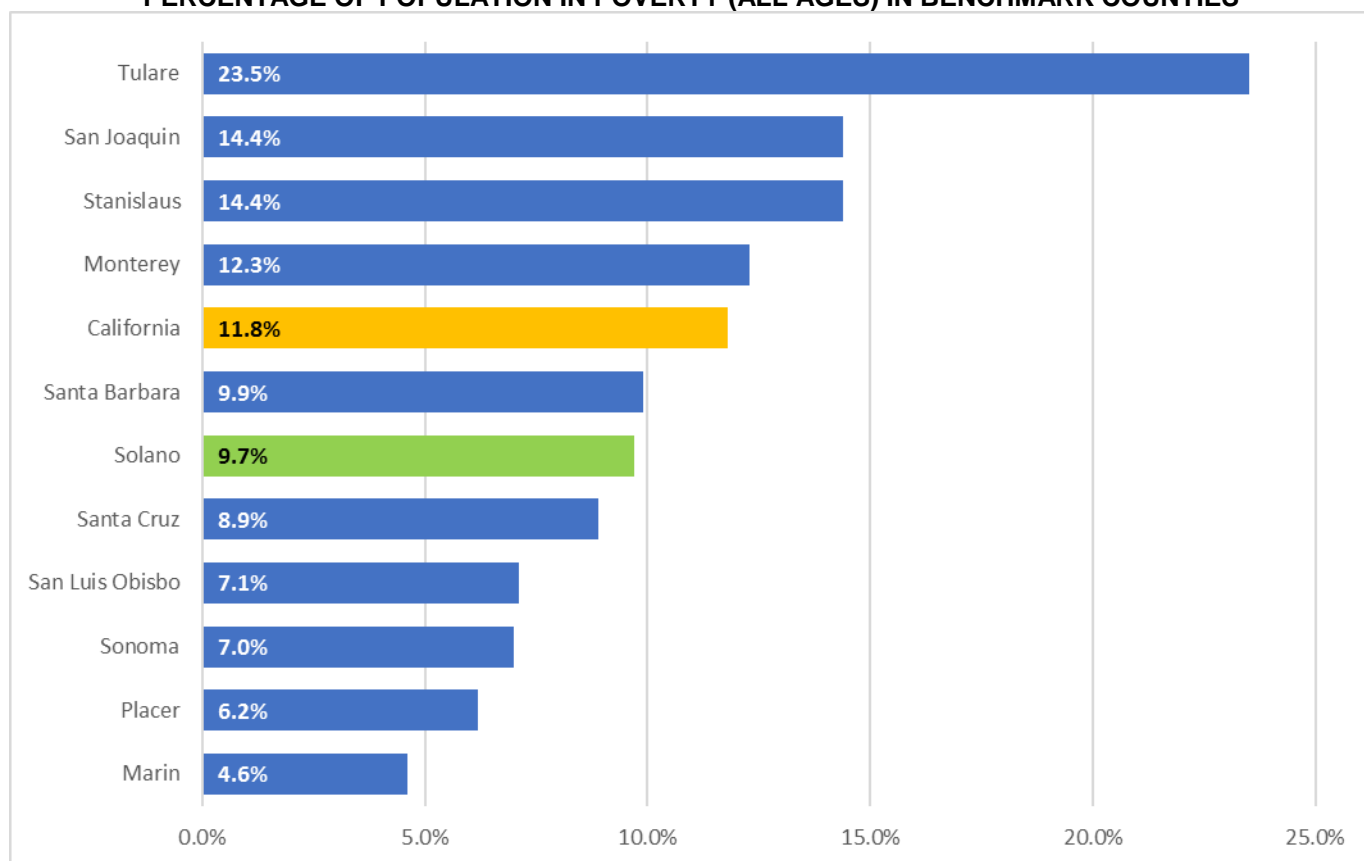
The U.S. Census Bureau defines the poverty threshold for an average family of four living in the United States (48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia, not including Alaska and Hawaii) as having a median annual family income of \$25,100 or less. The average median annual family income for families of four living in Solano County is \$69,227, more than two and one-half times the national average.

Per the 2012-2016 *American Community Survey* by the U.S. Census Bureau, 9.7% of the Solano County population (or 42,660 people) are living at or below the poverty level. The poverty rate in Solano County was 18.1% among residents age 18 and under and 25.1% among families with female head of household and no husband present.

The number of residents living at or below the poverty level varies considerably among Solano County's seven cities, including Benicia, 5.9% (or 1,622 people); Dixon, 10.7% (or 2,129 people); Fairfield, 9.5% (or 11,035 people); Rio Vista, 9.1% (or 836 people); Suisun City, 10.2% (or 2,978 people); Vacaville, 7.9% (or 7,819 people), and Vallejo, 13.1% (or 15,622 people).

Solano County is located at the mid-point when compared to benchmark Counties, with 5 Counties having lower poverty rates and 5 Counties with higher poverty rates. Solano County is 2.1% lower than the statewide average for families living at or below the poverty level.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN POVERTY (ALL AGES) IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES



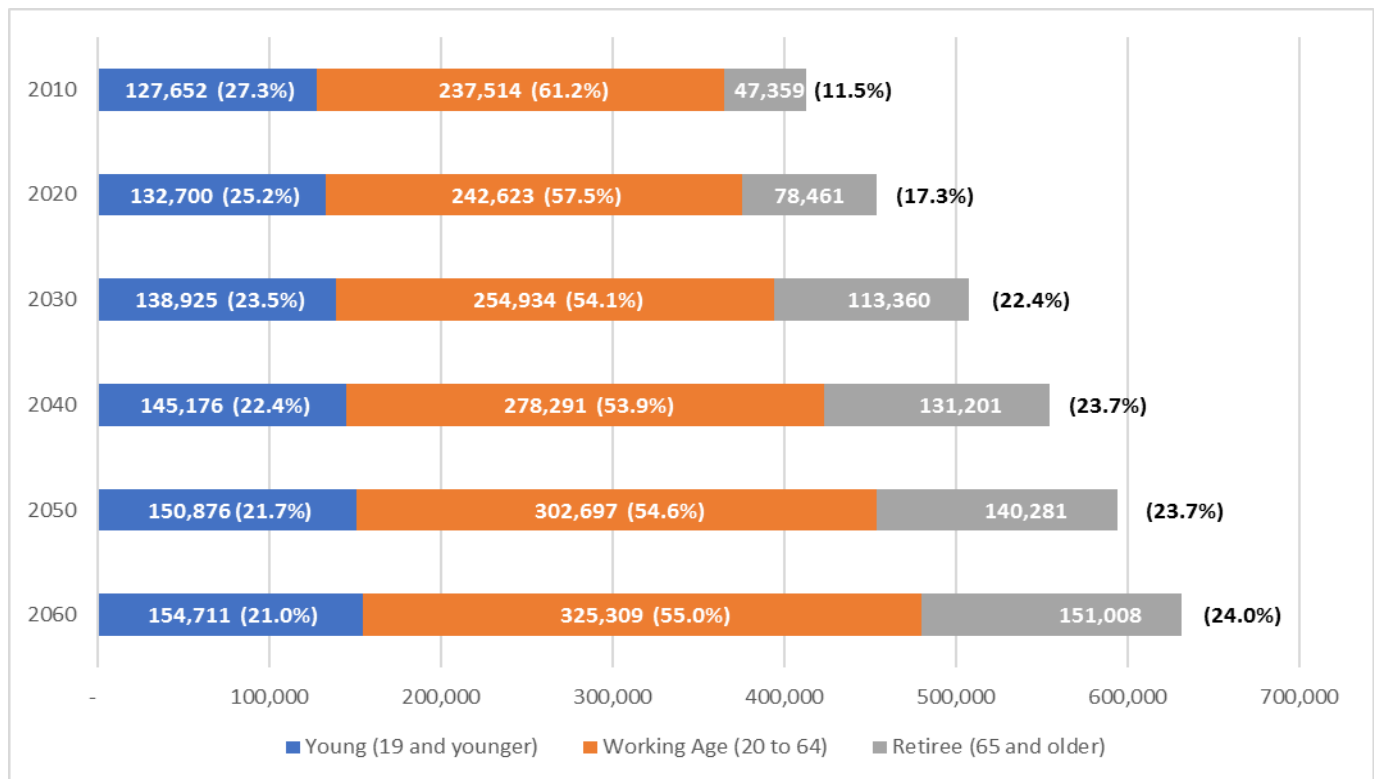
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey

OUR CHANGING POPULATION – THE NEXT SEVERAL DECADES

Solano County's population is projected to grow from 412,525 in 2010 to 631,028 or 34.7% by 2060, according to projections by the California Department of Finance. The composition of this population is expected to shift significantly over the next 40 years, with the median age increasing from 37.5 in 2010 to 43.3 in 2060. The aging population will likely affect the types of service demands placed on the County and may impact statewide and regional planning efforts.

One way to evaluate this population change is to analyze the dependency ratio, which examines the population changes in relationship to the traditional working age population of individuals between age 19 to 64. In 2010, for every 6.2 people in the County workforce there were 2.6 children and 1.2 retirees. By 2060, the young population (19 and younger) is expected to increase by 27,059 or 21%; while the working age population by 87,795 or 37% and retiree population by 103,649 or 319%.

SOLANO SHARE OF POPULATION BY AGE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2010 TO 2060



Source: California Department of Finance, March 2018

The Department of Finance projects more people will be entering the retiree population than those entering the workforce. Declines in school-age children are also projected to continue through 2020 before starting to recover a few years later. By 2030, that trend shifts to the working age population becoming the largest population growth segment.

SOLANO COUNTY - ESTIMATED POPULATION CHANGE BY DECADE, 2010 TO 2060

AGE DEMOGRAPHIC	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Young (19 and younger)	127,652	132,700	138,925	145,176	150,876	154,711
Working Age (20 to 64)	237,514	242,623	254,934	278,291	302,697	325,309
Retiree (65 and older)	47,359	78,461	113,360	131,201	140,281	151,008
TOTAL POPULATION	412,525	453,784	507,219	554,668	593,854	631,028

Source: California Department of Finance, March 2018

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE ECONOMY

According to the California Employment Development Department's (EDD) March 2018 estimates, overall employment in California continues to improve, and has done so for a number of years. The Solano County unemployment rate was 4.1% in March 2018, down from 5.4% in March 2017. The March 2018 unemployment rate for the State declined to 4.2%, also down from 5.2% a year ago.

Between March 2017 and March 2018, overall employment in Solano County increased by 1,900 jobs. The size of the workforce also grew by 1,700 individuals actively seeking employment. This resulted in a net reduction of 200 unemployed residents.

According to the market data, Solano County continues to show improvement in residents becoming employed. The unemployment rate for Solano County also reflects job growth regionally, as residents become employed outside the County. As a result, unemployment rates across all seven cities continued to trend down between March 2017 and March 2018.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM MARCH 2013 TO MARCH 2018 IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES

	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018
MARIN	5.20%	3.20%	3.20%	3.00%	2.30%
SONOMA	7.30%	4.50%	4.10%	3.80%	2.80%
PLACER	7.90%	5.50%	4.60%	4.30%	3.20%
SOLANO	8.90%	6.80%	5.70%	5.40%	4.10%
CALIFORNIA	9.40%	6.20%	5.60%	5.20%	4.20%
SANTA BARBARA	7.40%	5.60%	5.30%	5.50%	4.40%
SANTA CRUZ	11.50%	10.20%	8.80%	8.50%	6.30%
SAN JOAQUIN	13.90%	10.50%	8.80%	8.30%	6.60%
STANISLAUS	14.30%	11.00%	9.60%	8.80%	7.10%
MONTEREY	13.20%	12.50%	10.50%	10.50%	9.40%
TULARE	15.70%	13.70%	12.40%	12.10%	11.00%

Source: California Employment Development Department, March 2013 to March 2018

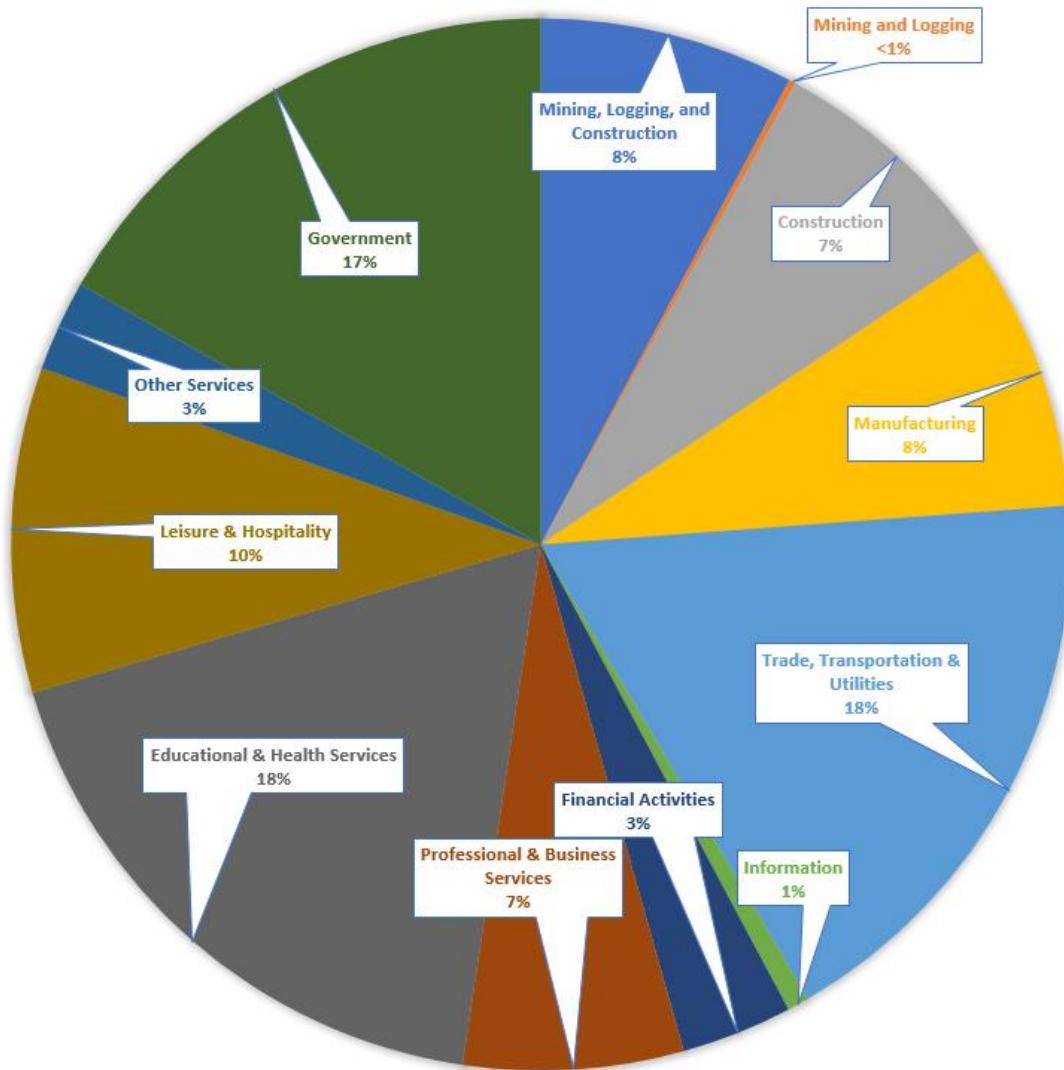
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM MARCH 2013 TO MARCH 2018 IN SOLANO COUNTY CITIES

	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018
BENICIA	5.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%
RIO VISTA	6.2%	11.2%	11.2%	10.7%	3.3%
VACAVILLE	6.6%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	3.4%
DIXON	7.1%	6.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.5%
SUISUN CITY	9.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%	3.7%
FAIRFIELD	9.7%	5.6%	5.1%	4.8%	3.7%
VALLEJO	10.9%	8.5%	7.7%	7.3%	4.3%

Source: California Employment Development Department, March 2013 to March 2018

It is important to note that the traditional unemployment rate calculated by EDD is not a complete picture of the number of residents who are not employed, as it only represents the people who are actively seeking employment. Individuals who were discouraged by employment prospects and not actively seeking employment are excluded.

THE SOLANO COUNTY WORKFORCE – EMPLOYMENT SECTORS, MARCH 2018



Source: California Employment Development Division for Solano County, March 2018

The unemployment rate in Solano County was 4.1% in March 2018, which is 1.3% below the estimate of 5.4% from one year ago. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.2% for California and 4.1% for the nation during the same period.

In Solano County, Education and Health Services (18%), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (18%) and Government (17%) are the top three employment sectors, making up 53% of the total workforce. According to a report from the *HSBC Bureau of Economic Analysis* (2017), the Leisure and Hospitality (10%) sector continues to expand as consumers are spending their money on experiences, such as travel, recreation and dining out, and less on household goods and services.

Between March 2017 and March 2018, eight of the 12 industry sectors in Solano County tracked by the California Employment Development Division showed overall employment growth, while four sectors retracted slightly, demonstrating a shift in overall employment toward construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation and utilities, educational and health services and leisure and hospitality. The overall shift reflects 1,900 individuals out of a 139,900-total employment pool.

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

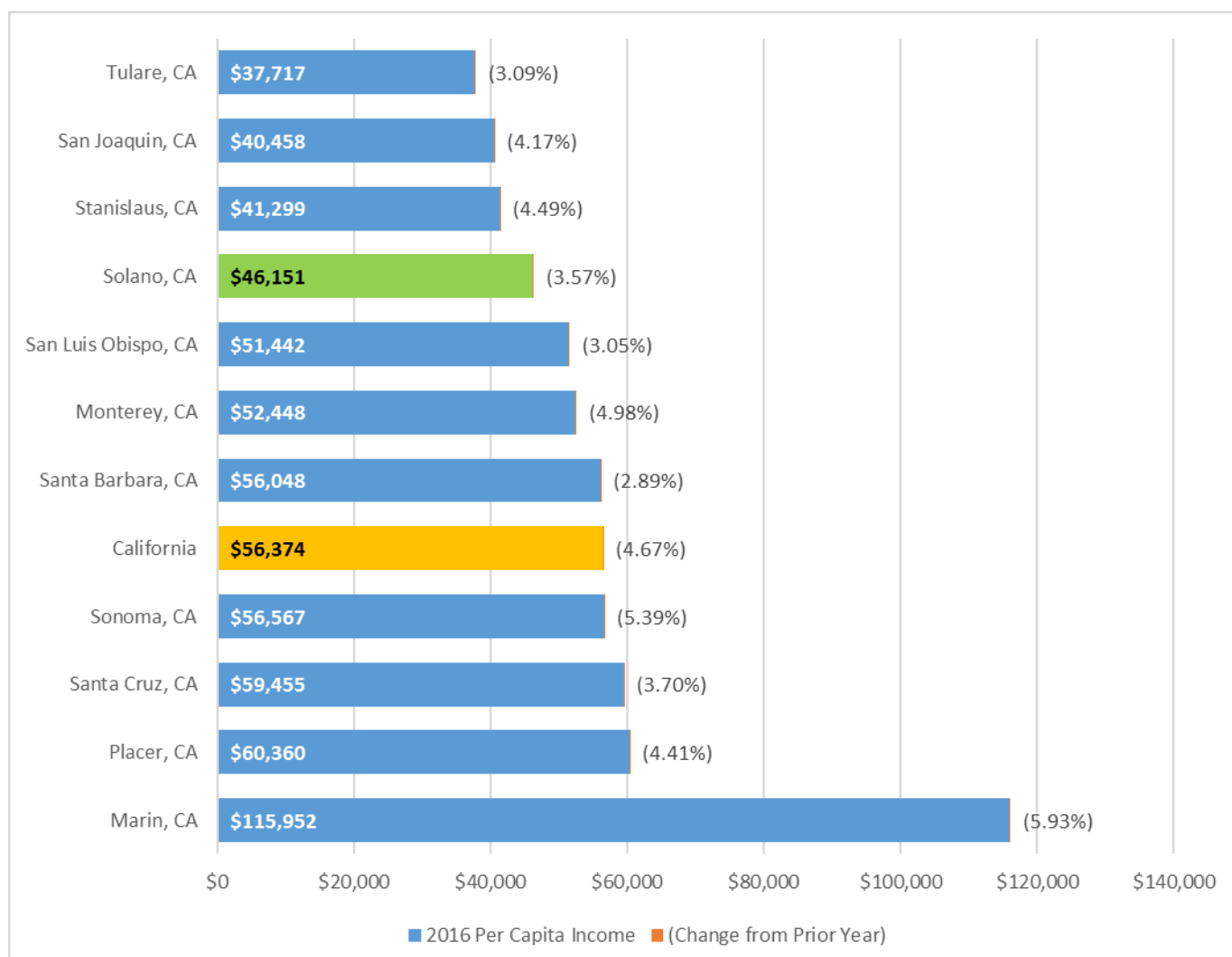
CHANGE IN PERSONAL INCOME – HOW IT AFFECTS PURCHASING POWER

Personal income is made up of wages and salaries, transfer payments from all levels of government, investment income (dividends, interest, and rents), business income from owning a business (proprietor's income) and other income sources. The *2017 Index of Economic and Community Progress* reported that personal income and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita continued an upward trend while median household income decreased slightly. All indications and analysis point to 2017 as a year of increased standard of living in Solano County.

According to the 2016 statistics from the *U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis*, Solano County ranks as the fourth lowest in per capita income when compared to benchmark Counties. Solano County's growth rate in per capita income increased by 3.57% (or \$1,647) between 2015 and 2016, growing at a slightly slower pace than most of the benchmark Counties. Solano County's per capita income of \$46,151 in 2016 is 18.13% (or \$10,223) less than the state's per capita income of \$56,374.

Although personal income in Solano County is fourth lowest among the benchmark Counties and the state, as growth in personal income continues to rise, individual purchasing power becomes more robust. When personal income grows, so does the number of goods and services that can be purchased by Solano County residents, increasing their overall purchasing power.

CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES – 2016 DATA



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2017

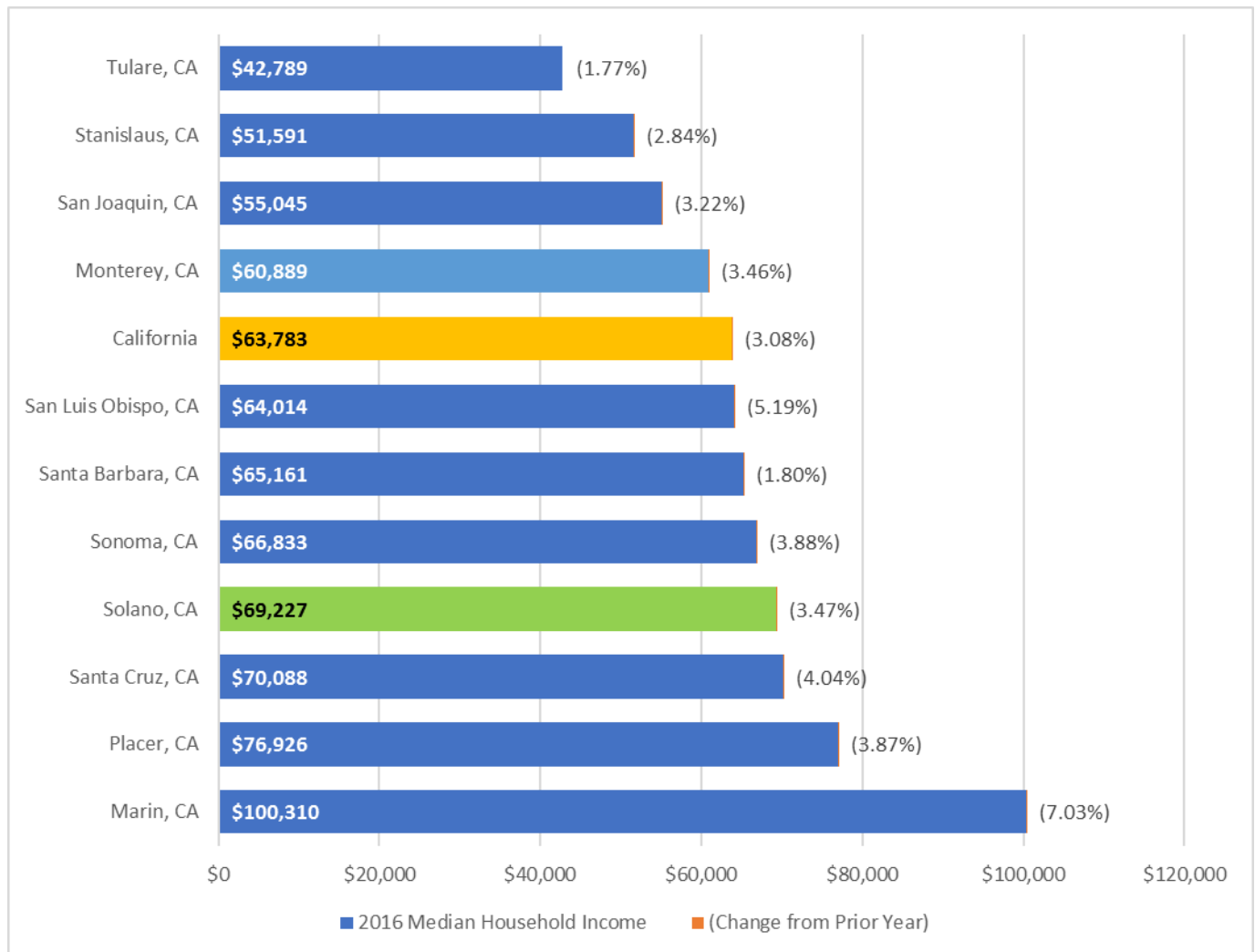
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME COMPARISONS AMONG BENCHMARK COUNTIES

Median household income is comprised of the average income of every resident (within that household) over the age of 15. Sources of income include personal wages and salaries, disability payments, including child support payments received, along with personal business earnings, investments and other routine sources of income.

The *2017 Index of Economic and Community Progress* reports that along with per capita income, median household income is a good indicator of how typical households generate and use income, including spending and savings.

According to the 2016 statistics from the California Department of Finance, *American Community Survey 2012-2016*, Solano County ranks as the fourth highest in median household income when compared to benchmark Counties. Solano County's median household income of \$69,227 in 2016 is an increase of \$2,399 per household (or 3.59%) over the previous year (2015). Even with modest gains, Solano County still outpaced 63.6% of the benchmark Counties (or 7 out of 11) in median household income, including the State. By comparison, Solano County outperformed the State of California's median household income of \$63,783 by \$5,444 (or 8.5%).

CHANGE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES – 2016 DATA



Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, CA Department of Finance – Figures are based on 2016 inflation dollars

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, HOW WE COMPARE

Health insurance is a means for financing a person's health care expenses. While the majority of people in the United States have private health insurance, primarily through an employer, many others obtain coverage through programs offered by the government. Other individuals do not have health care at all, which can greatly impact the services they receive and escalate the costs associated with health care, the poor, and the long-term outcomes of those without coverage.

Nationally, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage decreased by 3.1% between 2014 and 2016, from 11.7% (or 36.7 million people) uninsured in 2014 to 8.6% (or 27.3 million people) uninsured in 2016. After several years of a relatively stable uninsured rate between 2008 and 2013, as measured by the American Community Survey (ACS), the percentage of people who were uninsured dropped by 2.8% between 2013 and 2014. The overall number of uninsured residents continued to trend downward between 2014 and 2015.

According to the ACS, the national increase in the percentage of the population covered by health insurance was due to an increase in both private and government coverage. The rate of private coverage increased by 1.1 percentage points to 67.5% in 2015 (up from 66.4% in 2014), and the government coverage rate increased by 1.5 percentage points to 34.7% (up 33.2% from 2014).

In California, the percentage of people with health insurance coverage (either private or public) increased from 87.6% in 2014 to 92.7% in 2016, or 5.1% overall. The increase translates to more than 2,389,166 additional Californians gaining access to health care coverage over the course of two years. The percentage of Californians with private health insurance coverage, either from an employer or private payer, increased just over 1% from 61.8% in 2014 to 63.0% in 2016. On the contrary, the percentage of Californians with public health insurance increased 4.6% to 38.9% in 2016, up from 34.3% in 2014. As a result, and with the continuing expansion of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and Covered California, the total number of Californians without health coverage (private or public), dropped from 12.4% in 2014 to 7.3% in 2016, marking a 5.1% decrease within the course of two years.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH CARE COVERAGE IN SOLANO COUNTY

Solano County's Health and Social Services *Unduplicated Individual Count* report states that in December 2006, 14.7% of the County's population was receiving some form of public assistance, including CalFresh, CalWORKs, General Assistance and / or Medi-Cal (healthcare). In 2010, at the bottom of the recession, the percentage of the population receiving some form of public assistance increased to 18.7%. Today, 24.5% of the County's total population receives some form of public assistance (see chart above).

The increase is due to the 2014 ACA (Affordable Care Act) expansion of Medi-Cal, designed to cover greater numbers of the working poor, many of whom previously lacked any options for healthcare coverage. While the numbers of residents needing public assistance in the form of cash aid has decreased to lower than pre-recession levels, the total number of residents accessing healthcare coverage through Medi-Cal is over 1.5 times what it was 12 years ago. Today, approximately 23.4% of the total County population relies on Medi-Cal for healthcare access, as compared 14% in December 2006.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS WITH HEALTH INSURANCE IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES

	Health Insurance Coverage	Private Health Insurance	Public Health Insurance	No Health Insurance Coverage
Marin	93.6	78.6	29.6	6.4
Placer	96	80.5	31.4	4.0
Solano	94.6	69.8	40.2	5.4
Sonoma	94.2	71.2	37.5	5.8
San Luis Obispo	94.2	76.1	34.1	5.8
Santa Cruz	95.4	72.5	36.2	4.6
San Joaquin	93.9	59.4	44.7	6.1
Stanislaus	94.8	57.8	48.1	5.2
California	92.7	63.0	38.9	7.3
Santa Barbara	90.5	64.0	38.3	9.5
Tulare	90.5	45.1	53.5	9.5
Monterey	90.5	57.5	42.3	9.5

Source: 20162 American Community Survey - Health Insurance Coverage. Percentages do not sum up to 100%. Numbers for Private and Public Health Insurance reflect partial coverage and individuals may be counted in both columns.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS RECEIVING SOME FORM OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN SOLANO COUNTY

Point in Time Data	May 2018	December 2010	December 2006
Individual Count	107,820	77,393	60,523
% of Population	24.5	18.7	14.7
Total Population	439,793	413,129	411,351

Source: Solano County Health and Social Services Unduplicated Individual Count report

COMMUTING PATTERNS IN SOLANO COUNTY

According to the 2017 *Index of Economic and Community Progress*, Solano County has experienced a net outflow of workers over time. In 2015 (the latest year for which data are available), more than 119,500 Solano County residents were commuting every week to work outside the County. There were also more than 77,500 people coming into Solano County for work every week. Approximately 35.8% of Solano County's working residents live and work in Solano County as of 2015, the largest percentage of working residents since 2011. Conversely, 64.2% of residents commute outside of the County to work.

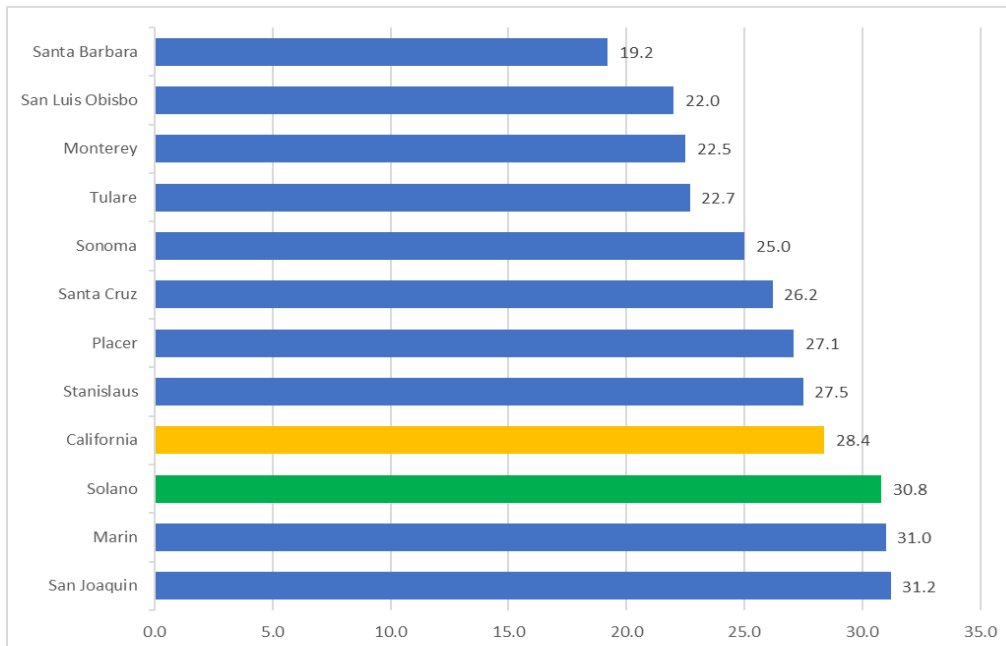
WHERE SOLANO COUNTY RESIDENTS GO TO WORK

COUNTY	2007		2010		2014		2015	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Solano County	63,531	35.9%	59,782	35.9%	62,431	34.8%	66,899	35.8%
Alameda County	25,064	14.2%	21,165	12.7%	22,412	12.5%	23,431	12.5%
Sacramento County	16,268	9.2%	14,110	8.5%	15,037	8.4%	15,720	8.4%
Napa County	9,570	5.4%	11,318	6.8%	12,065	6.7%	12,288	6.6%
San Francisco County	9,824	5.5%	9,613	5.8%	11,397	6.3%	12,207	6.5%
Santa Clara County	11,084	6.3%	10,506	6.3%	11,355	6.3%	11,635	6.2%
San Mateo County	6,387	3.6%	5,364	3.2%	6,097	3.4%	6,432	3.4%
Marin County	5,635	3.2%	4,844	2.9%	5,293	2.9%	5,300	2.8%
Sonoma County	4,403	2.5%	4,327	2.6%	4,791	2.7%	5,001	2.7%
Other locations in Labor shed	4,261	2.4%	3,851	2.3%	4,731	2.6%	5,514	3.0%
Total Outbound Commuters	113,544	64.1%	106,548	64.1%	117,167	65.2%	119,850	64.2%
Total Inbound Commuters	56,028	46.9%	62,394	51.1%	64,786	50.9%	77,574	53.7%

(Source: Longitudinal Employment and Housing Dynamics, <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov>)

MEAN TRAVEL TIME FOR WORKING AGE ADULTS IN BENCHMARK COUNTIES

According to 2016 data from US Census Bureau, Solano County has the third longest mean travel time (in minutes) for working age adults who commute both inside and outside of the County, with a mean travel time of 30.8 minutes.



(Source: United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/geo/SolanoCounty>)

Solano County Statistical Profile

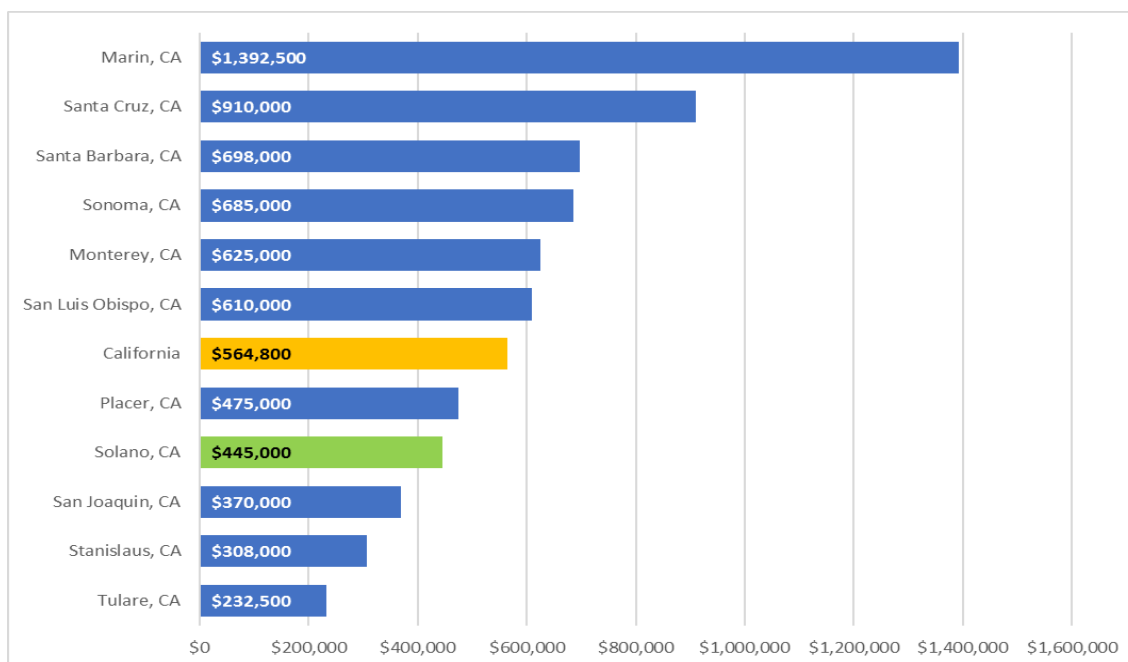
Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The California Association of REALTORS® reports that Solano County's median home price in March 2018 was \$445,000, a \$45,000 or 11.2% increase from March 2017. While this value has risen considerably over the past year, housing prices in Solano County remain affordable when compared to the Bay Area, where the average home price is \$712,000 (May 2018).

Solano County ranks fourth in housing affordability among the 11 benchmark Counties and two spots below the state. The average home price in Solano County is 21.2% (or \$119,800) lower than the state average. Solano County's average home price is \$30,000 (or 6.3%) less than the next highest benchmark County; Placer County, and \$947,500 (or 68%) less than the most expensive of the benchmark Counties; Marin County.

AVERAGE HOUSING PRICES WHEN COMPARED TO BENCHMARK COUNTIES



(Source: The California Association of REALTORS®)

SOLANO COUNTY CITIES MEDIAN HOME VALUES, YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE, 2017-2018

CITY	March 1, 2018	March 1, 2017	% Change
Benicia	\$647,509	\$588,586	10.0%
Dixon	\$431,782	\$403,716	6.9%
Fairfield	\$445,500	\$416,543	6.9%
Rio Vista	\$371,789	\$325,515	14.2%
Suisun City	\$386,797	\$355,854	8.7%
Vacaville	\$444,505	\$413,834	7.4%
Vallejo	\$401,251	\$346,681	15.7%

(Source: Zillow Research, a division of the Zillow Group Real Estate Company)

HOME AND APARTMENT RENTAL PRICES ARE ALSO ON THE RISE

Rental prices have also slowly increased, another sign of excess demand for both housing purchases and rental housing. According to Zillow Research, in February 2011, the average rental price for one and two-bedroom apartments in Solano County was \$1,687 per month. In December 2017, that figure was \$2,195 per month, an increase of 30.1%.

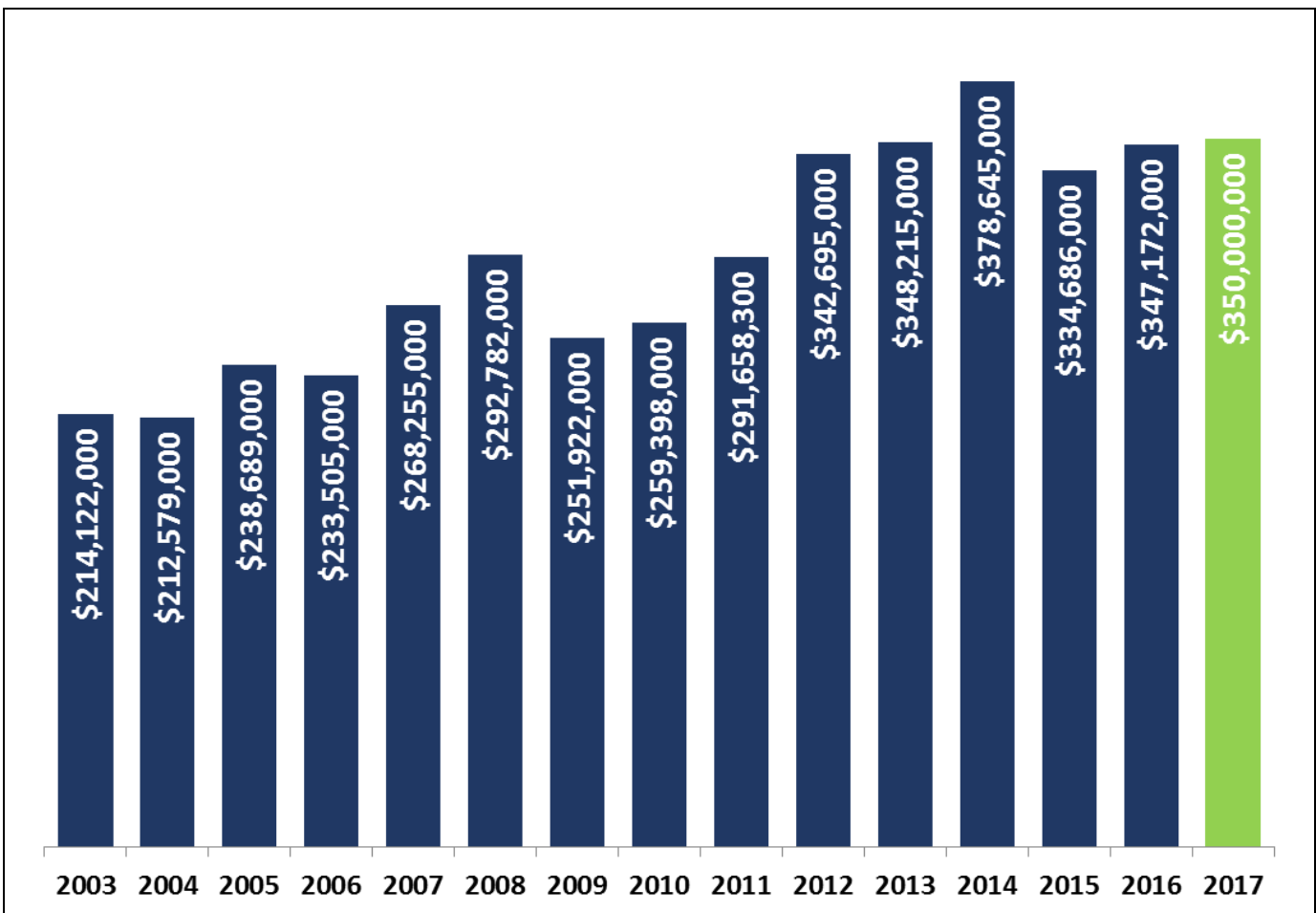
SOLANO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK VALUE

Solano County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures is still working with local growers to determine farm gate value (a farm gate value is the net value of a product when it leaves the farm and after marketing costs have been subtracted) for 2017. Early estimates by the Department put this number more than \$350,000,000, an increase of \$2.82 million dollars (or 1%) over the previous fiscal year and the second highest overall production in the past 14 years.

Walnuts are the top crop again in 2017, with Nursery Products and Almonds rounding off the top three crops. Solano County farmers produce more than 80 different commodities including fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains, seed, nursery stock, livestock, poultry and apiary.

According to the State of California Employment and Development Department's (EDD) April 2018 report, Solano County supports approximately 1,300 farm related jobs, down 200 positions (or 13.4%) from the previous year. While agricultural jobs only make up a small fraction of all jobs in the County (less than 1%), agricultural production is part of a much larger industry cluster that spans the full spectrum of economic activity, including activity from before the crops get into the field to the value-added processing in consumer products. The Moving Solano Forward project identifies this food-chain cluster as supporting more than 8,940 jobs and \$1.54 billion in economic output (as of 2017, the latest date the data is available), representing approximately 7.8% of the County's total \$19.65 billion-dollar Gross Regional Product.

2017 ESTIMATED GROSS AGRICULTURE CROP VALUES FOR SOLANO COUNTY



*Source: County of Solano Agricultural Commissioner (*very early estimates for the 2017 Crop Report)*

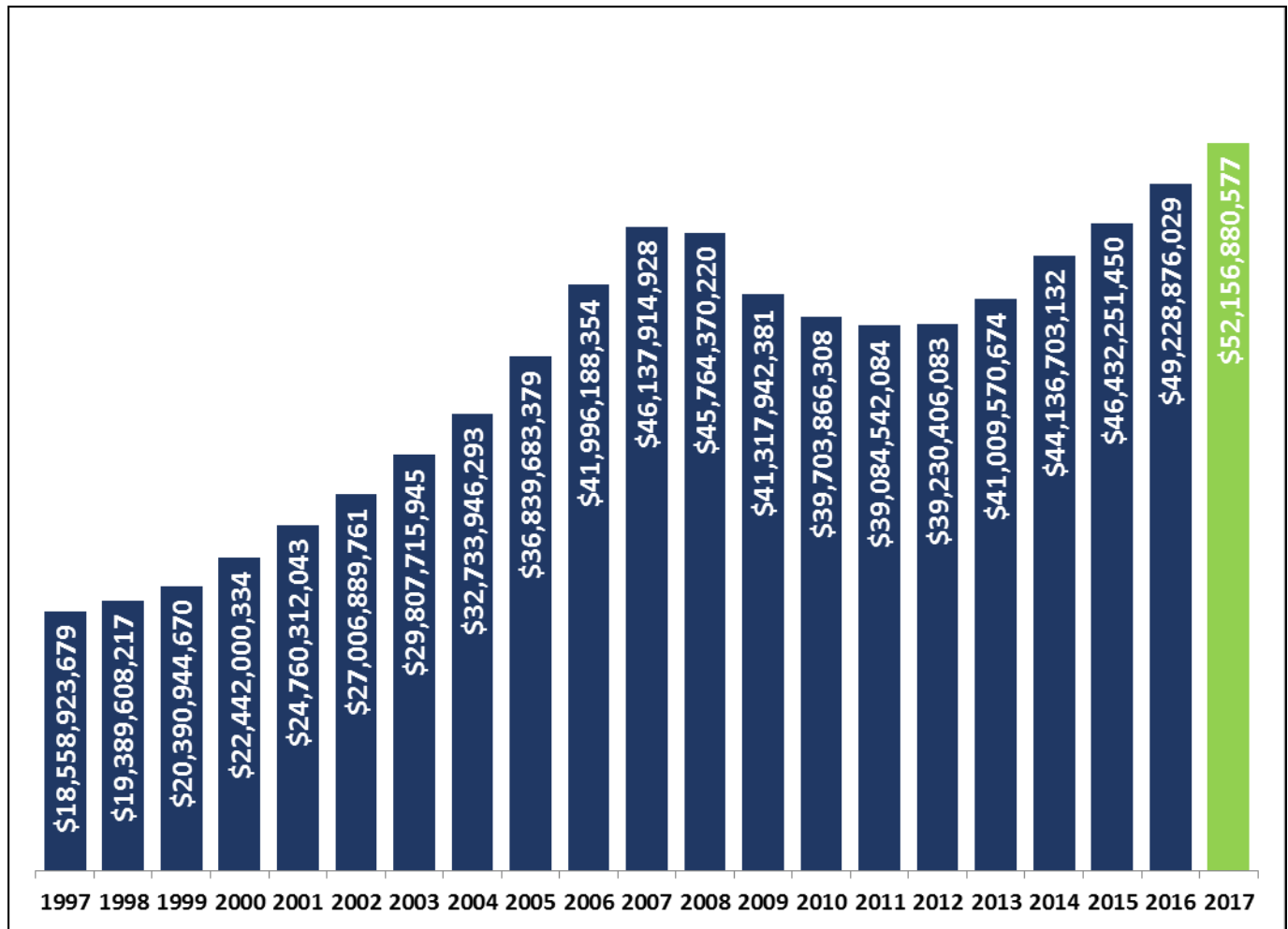
COUNTY ASSESSED VALUES AND GROWTH

Property taxes are a major source of local governmental revenues and are determined by assessed values. The property tax rate throughout the State of California is 1% of assessed values. The FY2017/18 Property Assessment Roll of \$52.1 billion increased 5.9% (or \$2.9 billion) from the prior year's roll value and represents property ownership in Solano County as of January 1, 2017. This is the sixth year of increasing assessed values since the bottom of the market in 2011.

Some lingering effects of the Great Recession can still be felt in the assessed values of properties in Solano County, which experienced dramatic drops in median home prices and high numbers of foreclosures. Per the California Association of REALTORS®, the median home price fell from a high of \$475,755 in 2006 to a low of \$179,000 in 2011. As of March 2018, the median home price in Solano County is \$445,000, up 11.2% from the \$400,000 median home value in 2017.

The real estate market recovery for resale continues to fuel the decrease in the number of properties on Proposition 8 status - a temporary reduction in property values below their established Proposition 13 base year value. Per the Solano County Assessor-Recorder's Office, there are 146,216 parcels County-wide. As of August 2017, 14,430 of those parcels remain on Proposition 8 status, 3,893 parcels fewer than August 2016. At its peak 2012, the total number of parcels on Proposition 8 status was 78,000 parcels Countywide.

LOCAL ASSESSED VALUES FOR SOLANO COUNTY



Source: County of Solano, Assessor-Recorder's Office, August 2017

BUILDING PERMITS IN SOLANO COUNTY

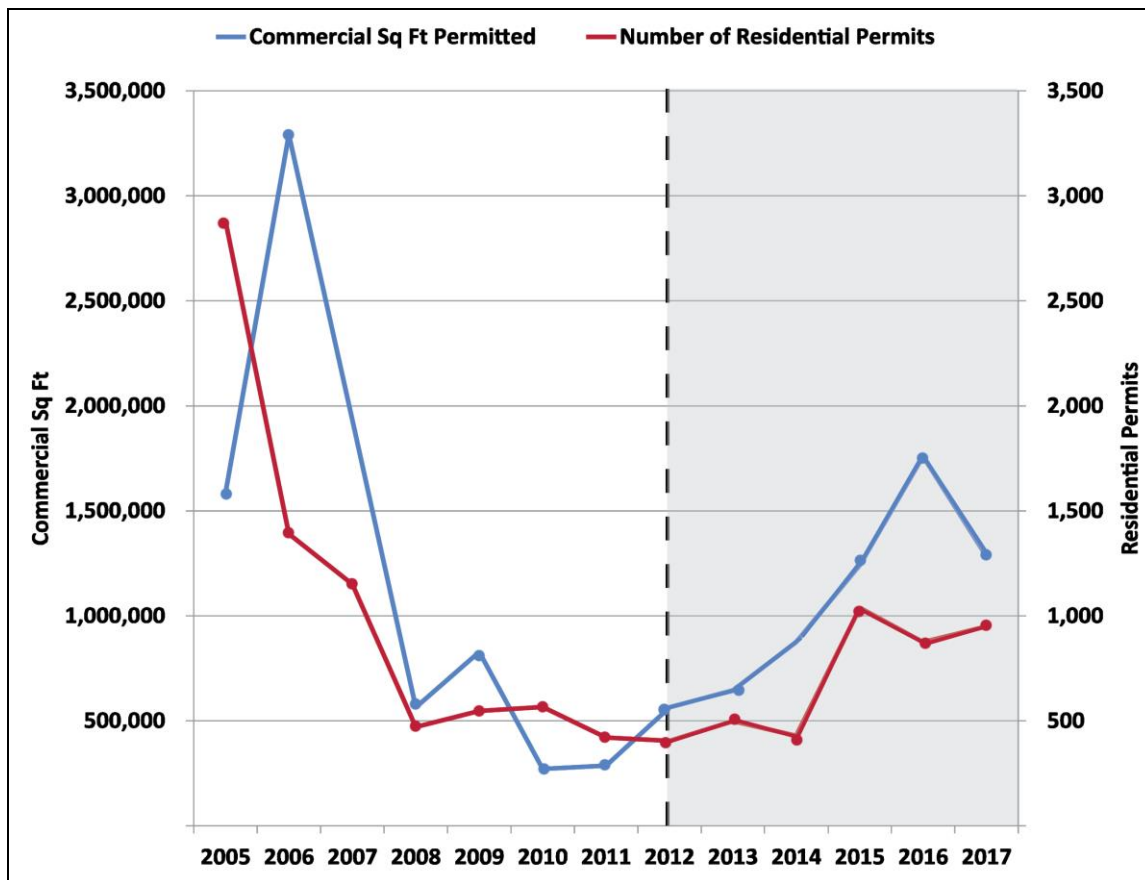
According to the *US Census Bureau for Construction Spending and 2017 Index of Economic and Community Progress*, building permits generally act as a leading indicator of economic activity, predicting the growth of construction jobs and the demand for raw materials in order to build residential and commercial units.

Commercial space construction is a powerful indicator of confidence in the local and regional economies, as employers build and/or occupy more space as a business grows. Solano County permitted approximately 1.28 million square feet of new commercial space in FY2016/17, down approximately 27% from the 1.76 million square feet permitted the previous fiscal year, and down approximately 61% from the market high of 3.25 million square feet issued in FY2005/06.

Residential building permits are another way to forecast an increase in housing units, construction activity around housing, and subsequent impacts on the economy. The County issued 950 new building permits for residential, single-family housing units in FY2016/17, 75 more units than the previous fiscal year – and almost double the number of annual permits issued between fiscal years 2008 through 2014.

While commercial and residential permits fluctuate from year to year, the overall trend is that building permits for both commercial and residential construction continues a slow growth. Also, given the recent regional housing shortfalls, homes that were destroyed in the Atlas Peak Fire and current interest rate environments, compensation for home contractors is anticipated to impact local permits for some time.

SOLANO COUNTY RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING PERMITS, FISCAL YEARS 2004-2005 TO 2016-2017 / COMMERCIAL SQUARE FEET AND RESIDENTIAL UNITS PERMITTED



Sources U.S. Census Bureau & 2017 Index of Economic and Community Progress

Solano County Statistical Profile

Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

2011 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT AND ASSEMBLY BILL 109

Since the implementation of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) in October 2011, the Solano County jail population continues to fluctuate. As of March 2018, the County jail was housing 52 parole violators (known as 3056 PC), 48 Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) violators and 104 locally sentenced offenders (known as 1170 offenders), contributing to more than 21.6% of the 944 -average daily population.

Prior to Public Safety Realignment, the County jail population consisted of individuals awaiting trial and inmates serving sentences of less than one year. Today, after realignment, convicted individuals are now serving sentences up to 10 years in local County jails rather than State prison.

To address the evolving inmate population because of realignment, the County is pursuing a two-prong approach – increasing capacity within the jail system and incorporating training programs into the jails to provide offenders with skills to enhance their ability to successfully re-enter the community. Non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offenders have transitioned from supervision by State parole officers to County probation officers. While this shift did not increase the population of supervised offenders in Solano County, it shifted the supervising agency, leaving Counties to address supervision and recidivism.

SNAPSHOT – CHANGES IN POPULATION UNDER SUPERVISION IN SOLANO COUNTY JAILS (3-YEARS)

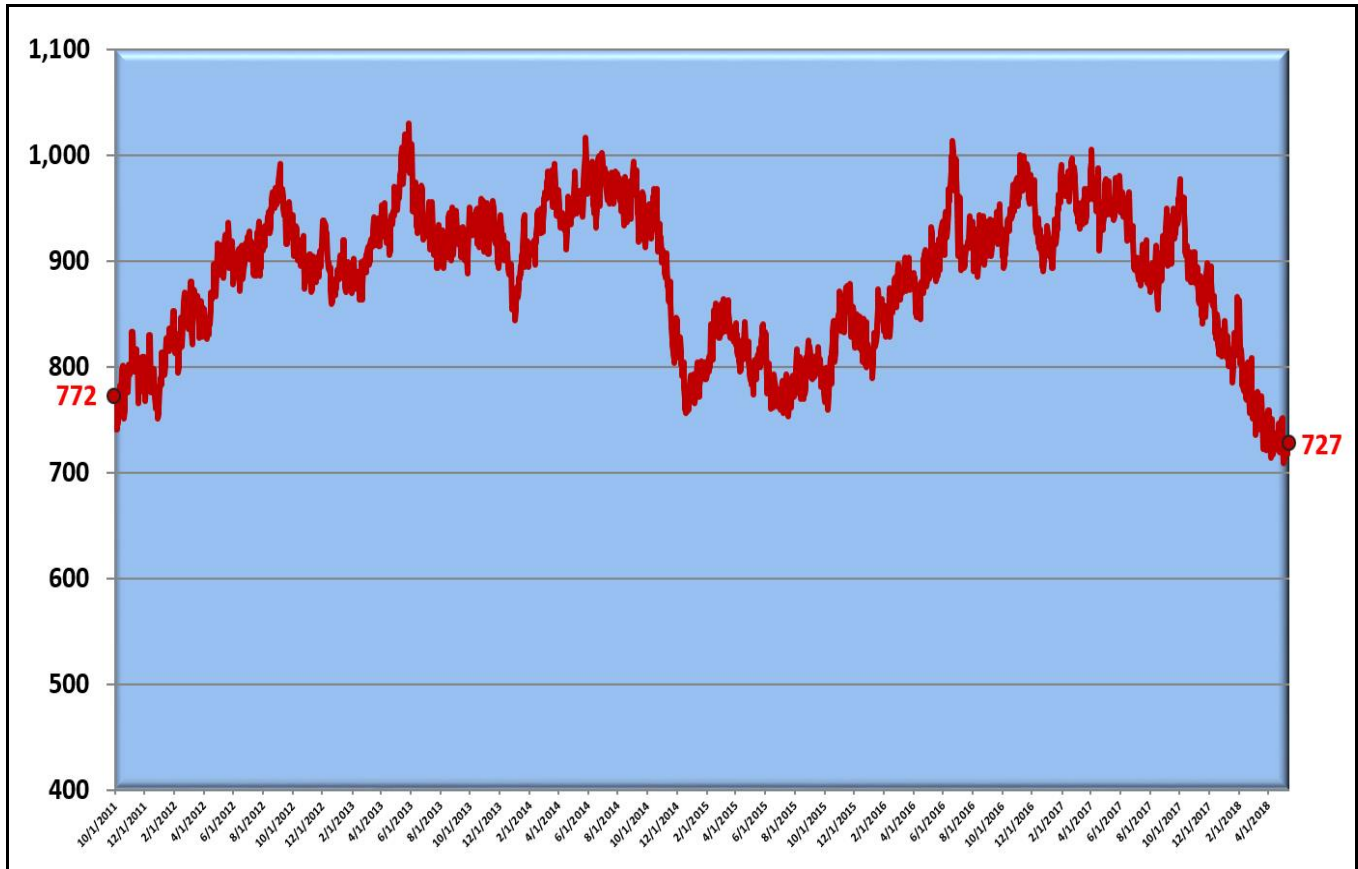
	State Parole	County Probation			Sheriff - Custody				Total
	Adults	PRCS	1170h PC	Adults	3056 PC	1170h PC	PRCS	Other	
March -16	444	308	112	2,531	47	88	48	787	4,365
March -17	372	321	97	2,540	38	119	57	821	4,365
March -18	367	384	98	2,565	52	104	48	560	4,178
Change from 2017	-5	63	1	25	14	-15	-9	-261	-187
% Change	-1.4%	16.5%	1.1%	1.0%	27.0%	-12.7%	-15.8%	-31.8%	-4.3%
Change from 2016	-77	76	-14	34	5	16	0	-227	-173
% Change	-17.4%	19.8%	12.5%	1.4%	9.7%	15.4%	0.0%	-28.9%	-4.3%

Source: Solano County Community Corrections Partnership and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

The FY2018/19 Recommended Budget reflects a projected decrease of approximately 200 inmates to the average daily jail population from the previous fiscal year. On October 1, 2011 – the day AB 109 went into effect – the Solano County 30-day average daily jail population was 772 inmates. As illustrated in the following chart, over the next seven and one-half years, the average daily jail population has grown and contracted several times. As of May 10, 2018, the latest date the data is available, the 30-day average jail population is 727 inmates. This is 45 fewer inmates on average than when AB 109 jail population data was first collected.

This decrease is attributed to many factors, including an increase in pre-trial releases; an increase in split sentencing by the Courts, reducing time served; implementation of the Humphrey Decision (January 2018), whereby judges must consider offender's ability to post bail and when appropriate, reduced bail amounts, bail alternatives and the reduction of leased jail beds (March 2018). Additionally, while the jail population has decreased, the Sheriff has seen an increase in the number of inmates requiring Administrative Separation (AdSep). Inmates requiring AdSep are more prone disrupt jail operations and are therefore placed in a cell by themselves – a cell that would normally house two inmates.

SNAPSHOT – JAIL POPULATION TREND, OCTOBER 1, 2011 – MAY 14, 2018



PROP. 57 – PAROLE FOR NON-VIOLENT CRIMINALS AND JUVENILE COURT TRIAL REQUIREMENTS

The passing of Proposition 57 (Prop 57) on November 8, 2016 allows parole consideration for nonviolent felons, changes policy on juvenile prosecution in adult courts and authorizes sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior and education. Prop 57 also permits the parole board to release nonviolent prisoners once they have served the full sentence for their primary criminal offense. Previously, prisoners served extra time for sentence enhancements, such as those for repeat offenders. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has proposed uniform parole rules that are not yet finalized.

Under Prop 57, several criteria must be considered by the courts before determining whether a minor should be prosecuted in the Juvenile or Adult Court, including the degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the minor, whether the minor can be rehabilitated prior to the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction, the minor's previous delinquent history, the success of previous attempts by the juvenile court to rehabilitate the minor and the circumstances and gravity of the offense alleged in the petition to have been committed by the minor.

The law does not seem to have had an effect on the Solano County jail population, as there have been only approximately ten transfer hearings and several concluded with the minor remaining in the juvenile court. All minors that are detained will be held in the Juvenile Hall and not the County jail. Since the burden is on the prosecution to prove to the Juvenile Court Judge that a minor cannot be adequately rehabilitated by the Juvenile Justice system, the District Attorney, Public Defender and Probation Departments are the most impacted, as juvenile transfer hearings involve a great deal of investigation and expertise.

Solano County Statistical Profile
Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

PRINCIPAL TAX PAYERS

COUNTY OF SOLANO, CALIFORNIA			
Principal Taxpayers with over \$50,000,000 in Assessed Value for FY2017-18			
Principal Property Tax Payers	Business Type	Assessed Value	Tax Obligation
Valero Refining Company	Energy	\$909,925,210	\$6,655,651
Genentech, Inc.	Manufacturing	\$872,366,969	\$10,424,160
Pacific Gas and Electric	Utility	\$728,337,304	\$11,801,230
Anheuser-Busch	Manufacturing	\$288,242,454	\$3,359,590
Shiloh Wind Project II, LLC	Energy	\$204,796,471	\$2,115,547
Solano 3 Wind, LLC	Energy	\$203,035,997	\$2,097,361
Star-West Solano, LLC	REITS & Finance	\$183,690,776	\$2,134,222
California Northern Railroad	Transportation	\$165,360,415	\$2,263,234
Shiloh III Wind Project	Energy	\$163,885,207	\$1,692,934
ICON Owner Pool, LLC	Transportation	\$136,092,618	\$1,607,904
Shiloh IV Wind Project, LLC	Energy	\$135,833,472	\$1,403,159
PW Fund A, LP	Warehouse	\$133,628,120	\$1,643,131
Netxera Energy	Energy	\$117,775,613	\$1,216,622
Invitation Homes, Inc.	Manufacturing	\$116,339,893	\$1,546,451
Alza Corporation	Manufacturing	\$111,964,034	\$1,330,303
Shiloh I Wind Project, LLC	Energy	\$106,108,844	\$1,096,104
CPG Finance II, LLC	Commercial Sales & Service	\$105,951,155	\$1,292,340
Pacific Bell Telephone	Utility	\$105,209,710	\$1,596,381
NT Dunhill I, LLC	Real Estate	\$95,370,389	\$1,327,640
SFPP, LP	Energy	\$92,825,911	\$1,325,682
Meyer Cookware Industry, Inc.	Distribution / Manufacturing	\$91,334,232	\$1,089,218
High Winds, LLC	Energy	\$85,790,176	\$886,212
Park Management Corp.	Theme Park	\$84,709,333	\$1,047,071
Centro Watt Property Owner II	Commercial Sales & Service	\$80,453,724	\$1,043,939
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals	Health Care	\$77,285,542	\$1,049,068
JDM 111 2600 Napa, LLC	Warehouse	\$61,710,000	\$664,779
Prime Ascot, LP	Real Estate	\$60,531,021	\$1,050,802
RXD Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Heavy Industrial	\$58,470,772	\$690,664
Wal-Mart Real Estate	Real Estate	\$58,147,120	\$678,706
Sequoia Equities-River Oaks	Real Estate	\$56,686,146	\$676,431
Ball Metal Beverage Corp.	Distribution / Manufacturing	\$56,638,852	\$599,894
6801 Leisure Town Rd., Apt. Inv.	Real Estate	\$56,464,509	\$682,675
N/A Rolling Oaks - 88, LP	Real Estate	\$56,347,702	\$666,351
AMFP III Verdant, LLC	Improved Multiple Residential	\$54,513,330	\$829,952
GPT Fermi Drive Owner, LP	Warehouse	\$54,000,000	\$626,998
State Compensation Insurance Fund	Insurance	\$53,790,630	\$686,951
EMRE Ergas	Wind Turbines / Energy	\$50,986,410	\$526,689
*NOTE: The tax obligation is calculated at 1 percent + voter approved bonds and any special assessments. Rates may vary by Tax Area Code. LLC - Limited Liability Company LP - Limited Partnership		\$6,074,600,061	\$71,426,046

Source: County of Solano, Tax Collector/County Clerk, March 2018